# Keel

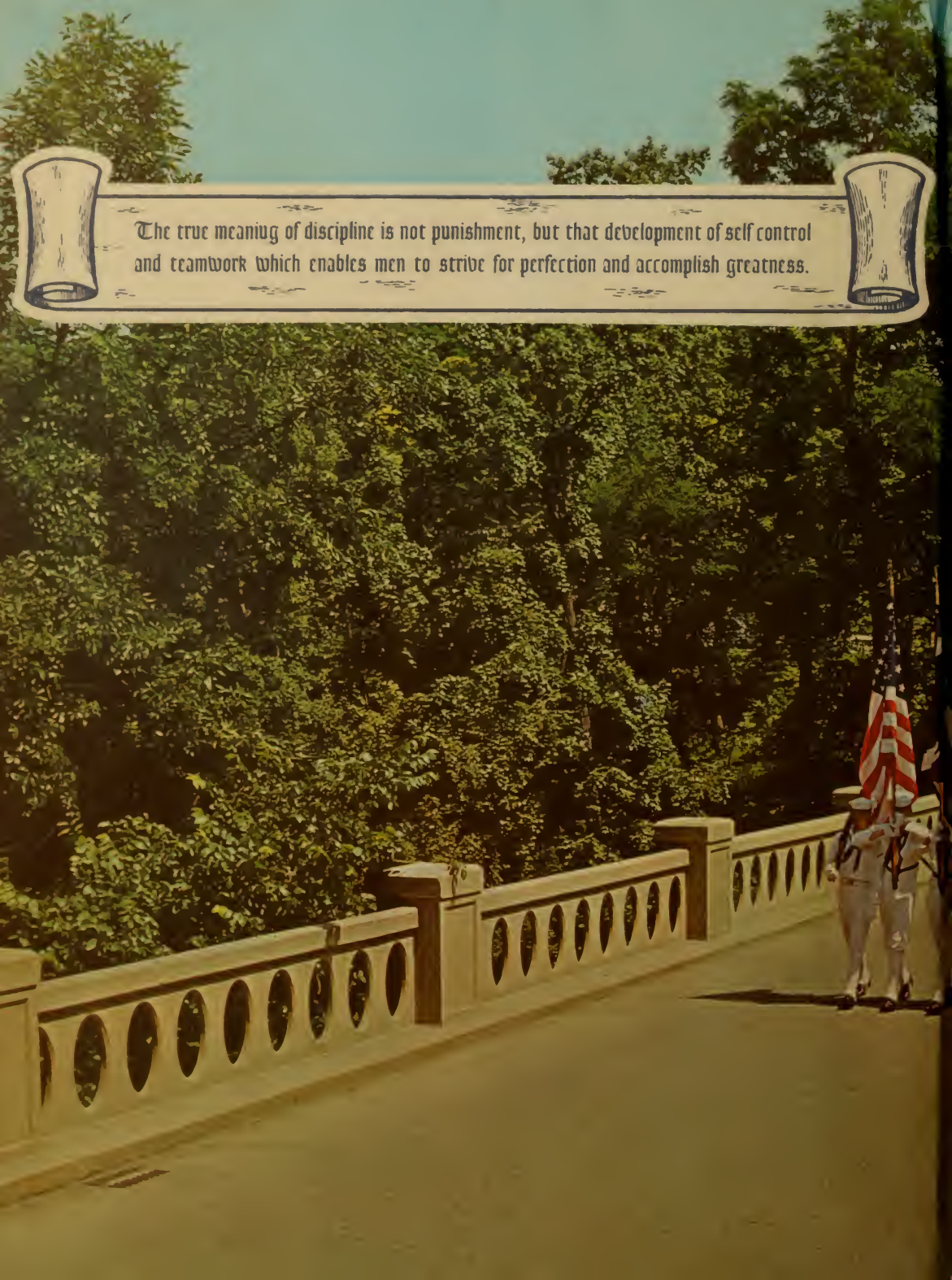
UNITED STATES NAVAL
TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS




COMPANY 179

RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND

1962


The true meaning of discipline is not punishment, but that development of self control and teamwork which enables men to strive for perfection and accomplish greatness.



# NAVY CREDO

## THE UNITED STATES NAVY GUARDIAN OF OUR COUNTRY

The United States Navy is responsible for maintaining control of the sea and is a ready force on water at home and overseas, capable of strong action to preserve the peace or of instant offensive action to win in war.

It is upon the maintenance of this control that our country's glorious future depends. The United States Navy exists to make it so.

## WE SERVE WITH HONOR

Tradition, valor, and victory are the Navy's heritage from the past. To these may be added dedication, discipline, and vigilance as the watchwords of the present and future.

At home or on distant stations we serve with pride, confident in the respect of our country, our shipmates, and our families.

Our responsibilities sober us; our adversities strengthen us.

Service to God and Country is our special privilege. We serve with honor.

## THE FUTURE OF THE NAVY

The Navy will always employ new weapons, new techniques, and greater power to protect and defend the United States on the sea, under the sea, and in the air.

Now and in the future, control of the sea gives the United States her greatest advantage for the maintenance of peace and for victory in war.

Mobility, surprise, dispersal, and offensive power are the keynotes to the new Navy. The roots of the Navy lie in a strong belief in the future, in continued dedication to our tasks, and in reflection on our heritage from the past. Never have our opportunities and our responsibilities been greater.

# THE KEEL



*The Story of Recruit Training*
*in the United States Navy*
*at Great Lakes, Illinois*



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UNITED STATES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

GREAT LAKES

ILLINOIS

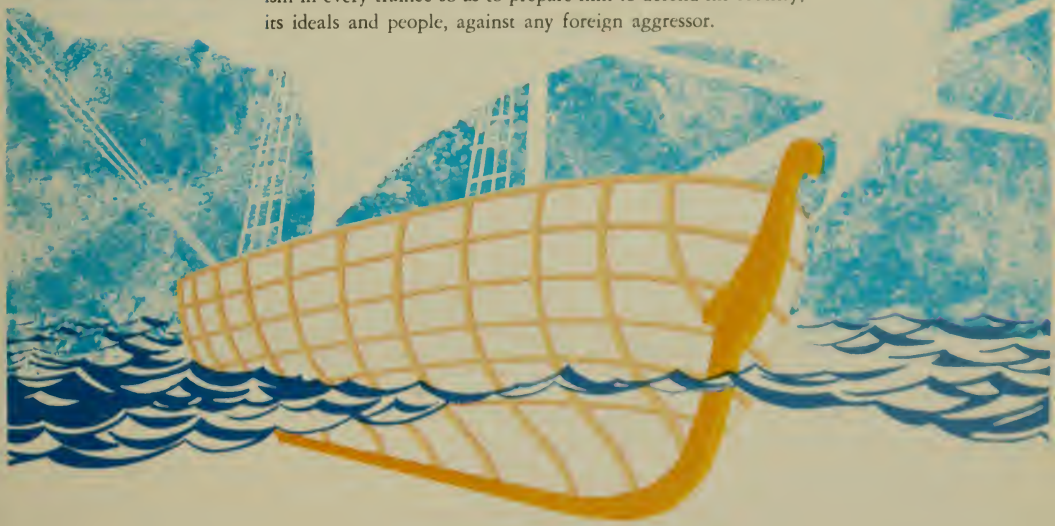
# INTRODUCTION

A KEEL, *as defined in Bluejacket Manual,* is "the backbone of a ship." In the Navy of today, as in the past, the enlisted man and his shipmates form the backbone of the NAVY. Recruit Training Command assumes the responsibility of transforming the young men of America into the earnest and dedicated sailors needed to man the fleets of the UNITED STATES NAVY.

This book is a pictorial representation of the training received by every recruit as he is indoctrinated in the duties and responsibilities he must take up in the billet of a man-o'-warsman, and so it is called THE KEEL.

In future years, THE KEEL should prove a pleasant reminder of one of the most formative and important periods in a man's life whether he is a career Navy man or a civilian reminiscing over his "hitch" in the naval service.

The weeks and months served in Recruit Training Command are not easy, but of necessity, are rigorous and demanding. This training is diligently planned and administered in order to develop the strength of character, loyalty, and patriotism in every trainee so as to prepare him to defend his country, its ideals and people, against any foreign aggressor.





JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

President
of
the United States



ADMIRAL GEORGE W. ANDERSON, JR.

Chief of Naval Operations

★ ★ ★ ★

REAR ADMIRAL IRA H. NUNN

Commandant, Ninth Naval District

★ ★





VICE ADMIRAL W. R. SMEDBERG III, U. S. NAVY

Chief of Naval Personnel

# The United States Navy

Early in the seventeenth century Sir Walter Raleigh observed that "Whosoever commands the sea, commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world, commands the riches of the world and, consequently, the world itself." This principle is as true today as it was centuries ago. The startling advances in transportation and weapon technology have not lessened the importance of trade via the sea power to world freedom and our nation's prosperity.

The sea comprises over 70 percent of the world's surface. Over 99 percent of the tonnage imported or exported to or from the United States travels on the sea. Of the 77 raw materials considered strategic to our existence, 66 must be imported from nations across the seas. On any one day there are, on the average, over 2000 ships at sea engaged in bringing items of trade to and from our country and the friendly nations of the world.

It would be impossible for our country or any friendly country to survive today without the free use of the seas. As Napoleon learned to his sorrow, "those storm tossed ships out there" were the life-blood of his country's power, and without control of the seas, defense for any length of time was impossible. A strong Navy, now and in the future, is our only real guarantee for a defense against aggression and the threat of communism.

The communists, always good students of history, have learned the importance of a strong Navy to control the seaways too. They are building a Navy at a frantic pace. Presently the Russians are estimated to have more than 450 submarines, having learned from us and the Germans the importance of submarines in controlling the seas from World War II. This number far exceeds Germany's submarines, numbering 57, which almost brought England to her knees in the early stages of World War II—and exceeds the number that we presently have.

### *Navy Strategy & Tactics*

In the face of the constant aggression of communism, the United States has geared her offensive and defensive power to retaliate regardless of the type of aggression, be it cold war, brush fire incidents, political revolution or all-out atomic war. In all of these areas, the Navy plays the principle part in maintaining the freedom of the friendly nations of the world.

Lebanon is an excellent example. Our Sixth Fleet carriers and Marines were there within seven hours of the call for help.

Our Seventh Fleet has demonstrated that aggression can be thwarted by the presence of our fast carrier attack force in and around Formosa, Korea and other Asiatic nations.

Our Polaris-launching submarines spell the absolute deterrant to atomic war, providing hidden mobile atomic missile bases all over the world capable of striking enemy bases on a moment's notice.

The Navy insures our position as the leading sea power by being strong in three tactical areas:

a. Fast moving carrier task forces, dispersed in action over an area the size of New York State, capable of delivering nuclear weapons against distant targets or, in limited wars, unleashing just the right amount of punch to terminate aggression. These task forces can destroy enemy targets without endangering our allies. They can also land Marine troops through helicopter "vertical envelopement" to take and occupy critical disputed areas. Today one carrier based supersonic plan is capable of delivering explosive power equivalent to that of all bombs used in World War II.

b. Highly technical and fast moving anti-submarine warfare task forces to search out and destroy enemy submarines threatening merchant sea lanes and our carrier task forces. This group combines the talents of killer submarines, a versatile air combination of bombers,

helicopters and fast moving baby carriers; and modern, highly technical surface search ships. These units are equipped with underwater destructive devices capable of locating, homing and destroying enemy submarines.

c. Ballistic missile submarines capable of unleashing atomic missile attacks against any target in the world from unknown, mobile and submerged locations—constant hidden monitors for world peace.

***The Role of the Navy's Men***

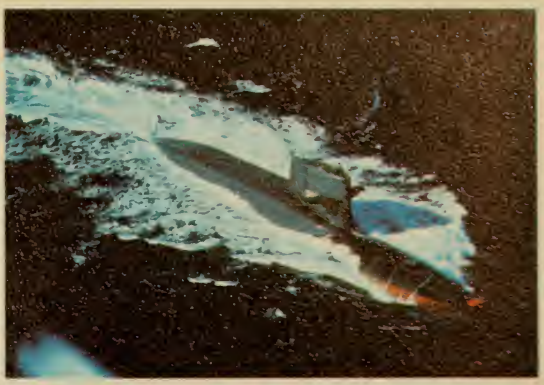
Control of the sea by means of the Navy's modern and constantly improving weaponry would not be possible without the skills and devotion to duty of the Navy's enlisted men and officers. In this day of electronic devices, missiles, nuclear power plants, megaton bombs, and supersonic planes the need for intelligent, highly trained and qualified personnel to man the ships, submarines and aircraft is now greater than ever before.

To insure the "know how" that Navy men need, the Navy has an extensive school program to train today's specialists in the theory, operation, and maintenance of the Navy's ships facilities and equipment. Extensive training is needed in order to possess the strongest and greatest Navy the world has ever known.

This schooling in some instances requires up to two year's time. Navy men are the best trained technical men in the world today; few industrial concerns give equivalent training to their people to prepare them for industrial jobs. Navy training allows Navy men to take responsible positions in industry upon their return to civilian life.

***Moral Leadership***

The technical side of the Navy man is only part of the success side of the picture. The more powerful that weapons become, the more important becomes the will and character of the men who must use them. The advance of technology in warfare has put one item at an absolute premium-dedicated manpower. The Navy has instituted under "General Order 21" the *Moral Leadership program,* a series of discussion topics to excite young men's minds with the real meaning of America and the intrinsic value of the individual human being; America's mission in the world; the specific mission of the Navy; and the desperately urgent need for men who will give their best efforts, indeed their very lives, to the perpetuation of the American ideal.






# Power For Peace

Essentially the *Moral Leadership program* puts the total responsibility for Navy men with the line officers and petty officers who must lead these men in battle. Now, besides seeing to it that men are merely well-trained for combat, Naval leaders are charged with bringing their men to a peak of efficiency and keeping them there. This program is more important to our combat readiness than any weapons system ever developed. This time we are dealing with the very heart of our whole combat capability—the man.

***The New Concept of Recruit Training***

The recruit of today differs somewhat from his World War II counterpart. Today most of the men in recruit training are under twenty years of age. These men are young and open minded; many of them are entering the Navy with a definite intent to make the Navy their career. Thus it is very important to the Navy and these young men that their careers get the best possible start in this new venture.

The transition from civilian life to military life must be smooth; indoctrination in the customs, traditions, and regulations of the Navy must be thorough. Basic Navy knowledge and skills must be taught and developed. Pride in and love for the Navy and their country must be carefully and logically cultivated.

In time of peace there must be increased emphasis placed on the mental, moral and social development of the individual. He must be led to a desire for self-improvement and advancement, to a realization of his status in and his importance to the Navy—a sense of belonging, and to an understanding of his place in a democracy as a citizen as well as a part of the Navy. He needs also to be led to a full appreciation of the American way of life and to adopt, for himself, high standards of responsibility, military performance, leadership and conduct.

The Navy's stake in the recruit's development is tremendous. From these men will come the petty officers, the warrant officers and an important part of the Officers of the Navy of the future. The Navy cannot be better than the men and women who comprise it.

The goals set forth above are stated in terms of ideals and may never be totally realized. However, it is in recruit training that these goals are set and the roots established and nurtured. Continued development and progress, wherever these men may be throughout the Navy, will ultimately produce the strong, effective manpower and leadership required for our great Navy and its role of maintaining POWER FOR PEACE



















# History of Great Lakes



Great Lakes is the Midwest's largest Naval installation.

A veteran of two world wars and the Korean conflict, Great Lakes has served primarily as a recruit training establishment—bridging the gap from civilian to military life—by introducing recruits to Naval customs and discipline, and preparing them through intensive training for the requirements of Naval service.

During World War II, approximately 1,000,000 Bluejackets were trained at Great Lakes—about one out of every three in the wartime fleet, and twice the number trained at any other installation.

In addition to its primary function of training recruits, Great Lakes provides, at Service School's Command, advanced training in various technical schools for the numerous specialists required in today's modern and complex Navy. In these schools, men of the fleet learn to be electronic technicians, machinists, gunners, enginemen, electri-





cians, dental technicians, boilermen and hospitalmen, to name a few of the specialties. The Dental Technician School is one of the few Armed Forces schools offering instruction to Army and Air Force personnel as well as Navy. The Hospital Corps School, which can accommodate 1600 students, is a part of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Great Lakes.

The Naval Hospital is one of the Navy's major hospitals for treatment and care of ill and injured personnel. At the height of the Korean fighting, more than 700 battle casualties were under treatment here.

The establishment of two large Naval supply activities here in recent years has increased Great Lakes' importance as a Naval supply center. Numerous Naval activities throughout the Midwest, as well as ships of the fleet, obtain equipment through the enlarged Naval Supply Depot. In addition, a large Electronic Supply Office at Great Lakes controls the procurement and distribution of repair parts required for the maintenance of electronic equipment at shore stations and in Navy ships.

Great Lakes also is the headquarters of the Ninth Naval District—the largest Naval district in the nation, encompassing 13 midwestern states. The Commandant of the Ninth Naval District directs the hundreds of Naval activities in this land-locked area. Included among these activities is administration of the large Naval Reserve program in the Midwest, where civilians who are Naval Reservists receive practical instruction in weekly drills at 72 training centers. They also participate in annual cruises aboard ships of the Great Lakes training squadron.

Other activities at Great Lakes have all-Navy functions. These include: 1) the Naval Examining Center, which prepares and processes rating examinations for the entire Navy; 2) Fleet Home Town News Center, which receives news stories and photographs of Naval personnel from all parts of the world and distributes them to hometown newspapers; and 3) Navy Medical Research Unit No. 4, which conducts research into the cause, cure, and control of respiratory diseases.

Waves have been stationed at Great Lakes since the Navy volunteer women's organization was established in 1942. A Wave recruit training school was located here from 1948 to 1951. In addition to filling essential jobs at Great Lakes, Waves also attended some of the specialty schools here.

Great Lakes' history dates back to 1904, when a board appointed by the President selected the site of the Naval Training Center from among 37 locations on the Great Lakes. The Merchants' Club of Chicago raised the funds to purchase the property, and the land was presented to the Government as a gift from the people of Chicago.

On 1 July 1911—six years to the day after construction began—Great Lakes was commissioned. It consisted of 39 buildings, with a capacity of 1,500 men. During World War I, the training center was expanded to 775 buildings with a capacity of almost 50,000 trainees. More than 125,000 men received their first Navy training here during World War I.

Great Lakes' population dropped sharply during the years between wars, but population and construction began a rapid increase after President Roosevelt proclaimed a national emergency on 9 September 1939. Pearl Harbor threw the expansion program into high gear, with 13,000 civilians working in shifts, seven days a week, to build additional barracks, mess halls, and training facilities. A total of 675 buildings had been erected by the end of 1942 and in 1944 the population reached a peak of more than 100,000.

At the end of World War II, Great Lakes consisted of approximately 1,000 buildings. Since then much new construction has been accomplished in a continuing modernization program. New barracks, a new mess hall and other modern buildings are replacing the World War II wooden construction.

In keeping geared to modern methods, the Recruit Training Command has installed a closed circuit television channel in the classrooms of its up-to-date classroom building. With sets in each room 2400 men can be taught at once using only one cameraman and one instructor—and it has been found that this method of instruction is far more efficient than the older methods.

From its earliest beginnings the base on the shore of Lake Michigan —the Great Lakes Naval Training Center—has been a major bastion in the Navy's ever-continuing progress forward in training. Today, as in the past, it maintains its position as both the largest center for the training of recruits and as a major center of advanced technical training.












CAPTAIN J. C. FORD

Commander, Naval Training Center



CAPTAIN V. J. SOBALLE

Commanding Officer, Recruit Training Command



COMMANDER W. W. WATKINS

Executive Officer










LINE 2
EAT






HALL OF FAME
RECRUIT TRAINING








# COMPETITIVE FLAGS

THE HALL OF FAME FLAG is the award of supreme achievement in Recruit Training Command and is awarded to that company within the brigade which by earning the requisite number of the aforementioned flags and by maintaining consistently high standards as prescribed by the command satisfies the requisites for entrance into the Recruit Training Command Hall of Fame.

THE BRIGADE EFFICIENCY FLAG is awarded each week to the Regimental Efficiency winner within the brigade, when more than one competitive grouping is in operation, achieving the highest regimental efficiency average for the competitive week.

THE BRIGADE DRILL FLAG is awarded each week, when more than one active regiment is in operation, to the Regimental Drill Flag winner in the brigade compiling the highest average in a drill competition conducted among the Regimental Drill Flag winners.

THE BRIGADE "I" FLAG is awarded each week to the Recruit Company within the command compiling the highest academic average on the scheduled weekly examination.

THE REGIMENTAL DRILL FLAG is awarded each week to the Battalion Drill Flag winner in each active regiment compiling the highest average in a drill competition conducted among the Battalion Drill Flag winners within that competitive grouping.

THE REGIMENTAL EFFICIENCY FLAG is awarded each week to the Recruit Company within each competitive grouping compiling the highest overall numerical average computed from the averages attained in the separate fields encompassed by the "A", "C", "I", STAR, and DRILL flags.

THE "C" FLAG is awarded each week to the Recruit Company within each competitive group compiling the most points in the competition based on active participation in designated activities embodying the tangible attributes of good citizenship.

THE "A" FLAG is awarded each week to the Recruit Company within each competitive group compiling the most points in those athletic events specified by the Command.

THE BATTALION STAR FLAG is awarded each week to the Recruit Company within each active battalion compiling the highest average in the field of cleanliness, as determined by competitive barracks, locker, and personnel inspections.

THE BATTALION DRILL FLAG is awarded each week to the Recruit Company within each active battalion compiling the highest average in a drill competition based on stationary drill, marching drill, semaphore drill, and physical drill under arms.

THE BATTALION "I" FLAG is awarded each week to the Recruit Company within each active battalion compiling the highest academic average on the scheduled weekly examination.

# THE UNITED STATES NAVAL HERITAGE



USS CONSTITUTION AND HMS JAVA
DECEMBER 28, 1812

*Don't give up the ship* . . James Lawrence

*We have met the enemy and they are ours* . . Oliver Hazard Perry

*Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead* . . David G. Farragut

*Surrender? I have not yet begun to fight* . . John Paul Jones

*Hit hard, hit fast, and hit often* . . Adm. "Bull" Halsey, U.S.N.

*Pick the biggest one and fire* . . Edward Joseph Moran, Capt., USN



JOHN PAUL JONES, 1747-1792 (CECELIA BEAUX)

## QUALIFICATIONS OF THE NAVAL OFFICER

IT IS BY NO MEANS enough that an officer of the Navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be as well a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor.

He should be the soul of tact, patience, justice, firmness, and charity. No meritorious act of a subordinate should escape his attention or be left to pass without its reward, even if the reward is only a word of approval. Conversely, he should not be blind to a single fault in any subordinate, though, at the same time, he should be quick and unfailing to distinguish error from malice, thoughtlessness from incompetency, and well meant shortcoming from heedless or stupid blunder.

(Reproduction of paintings in this section are by courtesy of the U. S. Naval Academy Museum, the United States Naval Institute, the Naval Photographic Center, Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Electric Boat Company.)

## NAVAL HERITAGE

JOHN PAUL JONES set the pattern for aggressive, resolute fighting which has always been the ideal of the U.S. Navy. The heritage of our modern Navy is a vast montage of individual maritime achievements. Whether the ship be wooden, sail, armored, or atom powered, the indomitable spirit of fighting, sea faring, American men have made our country the bastion of the free world today.

To John Paul Jones went the honor of first hoisting the Stars and Stripes over an American man-of-war, the USS RANGER, of receiving the first national salute in Quiberon Bay on February 14, 1778, from France. In command of the BONHOMME RICHARD he defeated and captured the SERAPIS off Flamborough Head, giving our Navy its famous fighting words upon an invitation to surrender, "I have not yet begun to fight."

With such inspiration thousands of American sailors have followed in his wake, making individual courage collectively the spirit of our Navy. Commodore Edward Preble, like John Paul Jones, filled his officers and men with esprit and fighting courage. Some of "Preble's boys" became the great leaders of the War of 1812, Stephen Decatur, James Lawrence, Thomas Macdonough. Perry swept the British sea power off Lake Erie. Hull and Bainbridge in the CONSTITUTION, along with Decatur in the UNITED STATES, established American naval power on the high seas during the first year of the War of 1812.

As our nation grew in stature in the family of nations, so did our naval officers grow in stature as diplomats. Typical of their exploits was Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry's negotiations with the Emperor of Japan in 1853-54.

Our war between the states developed the same kind of fighting men. David Dixon Porter became famous on the Mississippi River. Captain Raphael Semmes in the commerce raider, CSS ALABAMA, alone captured sixty-nine union ships before he was destroyed off Cherbourg, France by Winslow in the USS KEARSAGE. Perhaps the outstanding Civil War naval hero was David Glasgow Farragut ("Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!"), whose fleets enforced the blockade of the Confederacy.

One generation of fighting men breeds its successors. Dewey, and Sampson, our naval leaders in the Spanish-American War at the turn of the century, led and bred the naval leaders of our next war. Wilson, Simms, Hart, Taussig, and many others next guided our Navy in the defeat of the German U-boat menace and convoyed our armies safely to France in the war with Germany during 1917 and 1918.

THE RETURN OF THE MAYFLOWER. COMMANDER J. K. TAUSSIG, U. S. NAVY, LEADS THE FIRST DIVISION OF DESTROYERS INTO QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, MAY 4, 1917, TO COMMENCE OUR ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE IN WORLD WAR I.



Between the wars the Navy devoted its meager resources and manpower, ships and funds to research and development in aviation and submarine warfare. Stricken at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines in 1941, practically blockaded by German submarines operating off our East coast ports, the nation built, in three short years, the most powerful naval force in the history of the world. The indomitable spirit of our carrier dive bomber and torpedo plane pilots turned the tide of the war in the Pacific in the Battle of Midway, June 4th, 1942. From that day on, naval power in the Pacific slowly but surely drove the Japanese imperial forces into their home waters. Powerful Amphibious forces, protected alike by carrier air power and our submarine forces, swept the Japanese armies off the Pacific Islands. Our fast carrier task forces destroyed the Japanese Fleets. Possibly the greatest air battle in the naval annals was the "Mariannas Turkey Shoot," in June 1944, in which the carrier pilots of Admiral Marc Mitcher's Task Force 58 and antiaircraft fire accounted for most of the 346 Japanese planes destroyed. After the war the exploits of our "silent service," the men who fought under the sea in our submarines, was finally publicized. Ranging throughout the Pacific and into the very harbors of Japan itself our fighting submarines sank 214 Japanese naval vessels (577,626 tons) and 1,178 merchant vessels (5,053,491 tons), a monument to the greatest submarine force in history.

During this period the Atlantic Fleet was rapidly breaking the back of the German Navy by sweeping from the sea the greatest submarine menace ever to threaten this nation. Our convoys were supplying the allied armies in Europe and our ships were conducting landings in Sicily, Italy and finally Normandy. The greatest "two ocean" Navy in the world had played a large part in bringing victory to America and the free world.

And this war, like all wars, led to the development of new inventions, new techniques and new weapons conceived by American genius and perfected by men of vision. While industry was being welded into a mighty supply force, our Seabees, underwater demolition teams, amphibious sailors, marines and supporting army divisions were being welded into a team that spelled victory at sea.

Added to the illustrious naval leaders of this great Navy, King, Nimitz, Halsey, Mitcher, McCain, Spruance, Lockwood, Fletcher, over three million other officers and men also served. The brainwork, the sacrifice, the devotion to duty of generations past and present is the heritage on which we continue to build and improve our Navy. We are bound to the past only by the good that it has provided and the glorious traditions handed down to us. We are linked to the future by our responsibility to deliver to it the best we have received and the best we can produce.

Victorious over Japan and Germany, there is still no world peace. Our Navy fought again in Korea for three years and the task forces are still spread across the seven seas.

From Barry to Bainbridge to Burke the indomitable fighting spirit is the real strength of our naval heritage.



IRON VERSUS WOOD MARCH 8, 1862, THE CSS VIRGINIA (EX USS MERRIMACK) DEFEATS THE USS CUMBERLAND TO USHER IN THE AGE OF STEEL SHIPS.



BAKER DAY AT BIKINI ATOLL IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS' STEAM.



AIR DEFENSE PACIFIC TASK FORCE OPERATION, WORLD WAR II.

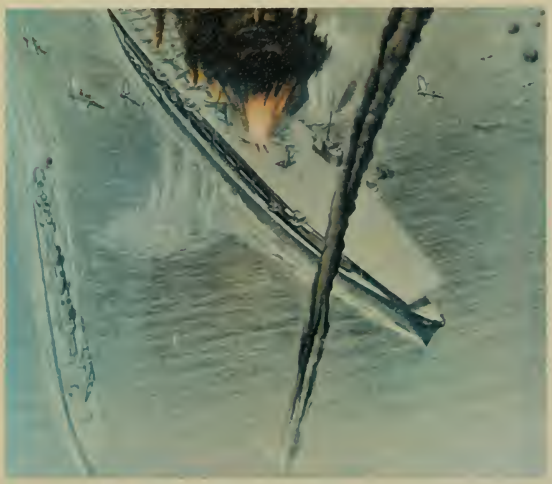




"ALABAMA SINKING, STERN FIRST." SCENE FROM KEARSARGE.



FIRING 16" GUNS ABOARD THE USS MISSOURI (BB-63).



JAPANESE CARRIERS KAGI AND AKAGI.



McMURDO SOUND ANTARCTICA USS GLACIER (AGB-4).



BATTLE BETWEEN THE USS CONSTITUTION AND HMS GUERRIERE.



BOATS AWAY AMPHIBIOUS LANDING. PACIFIC OPERATIONS, WORLD WAR II.

Commenced Training:
30 April 1962

# COMPANY 179

Completed Training:
10 July 1962

1ST REGIMENT

15TH BATTALION



LCDR D. Kraushaar, USN
Brigade Commander



LT W. A. Cockell, Jr., USNR
Regimental Commander



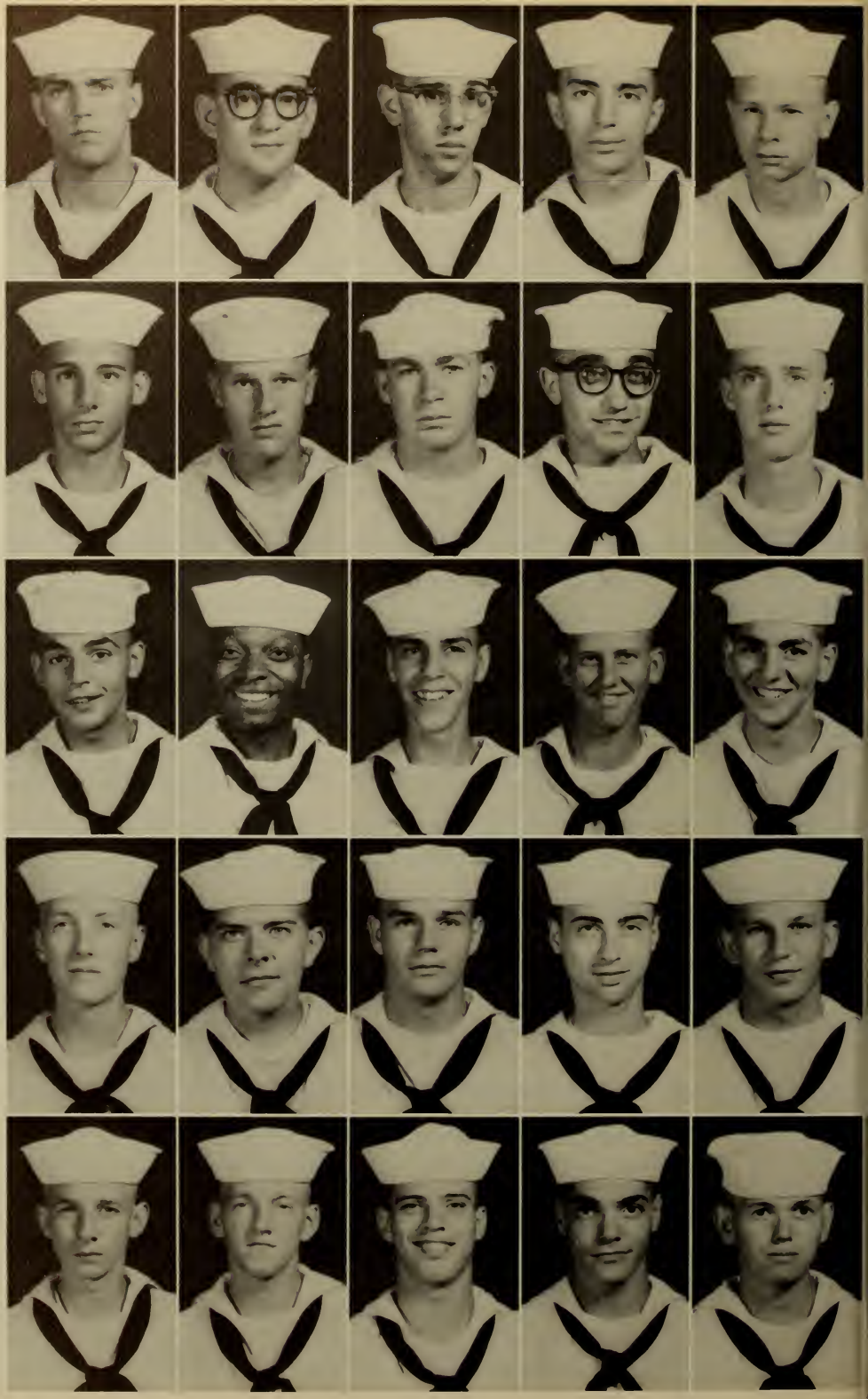
LTJG H. C. Erickson, USNR
Battalion Commander



G. E. Duckworth, DDC
Company Commander

| George S. Zanias | K. A. Bryant | James C. Garry | T. D. Franklin | William B. Seanor |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RPOC | EPO | Platoon Leader | MAA | Company Clerk |





Thomas R. Barry
J. A. Barbara
Michael J. Bianco
N. D. Biechler
Lee R. Chambers

Domenick Claps
W. G. Conroy
Fletcher E. Creel
F. A. Crisafulli
Edwin E. Davis

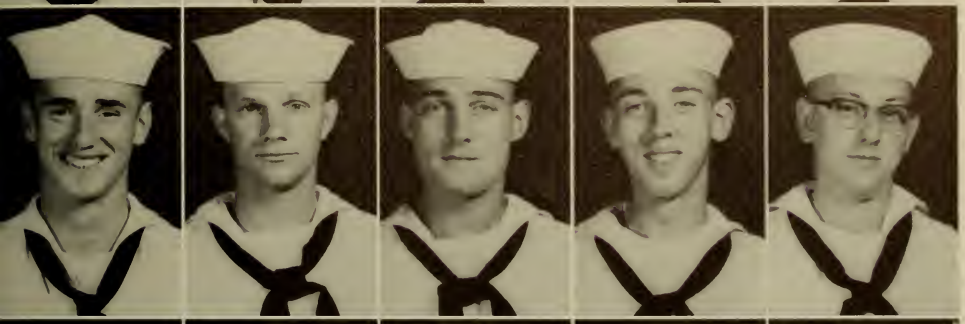
J. M. DeGrado
Curtis C. Devin
Alan S. Ente
Luther E. Fife
P. J. Fuscaldo

David E. Hegge
E. A. Huettemann
Henry C. Hurd, Jr.
R. E. Kapfer
E. D. Lafountain

Robert W. Lemon
Vencil F. Wood
Manuel A. Macedo
Daniel Maisano
M. J. Martin, Jr.



Henry W. Mathews
K. L. Mattson
C. A. Meslar, Jr
R. L. Meyerowitz
Robert Monaco, Jr



Edward J. Muldoon
D. J. Murri, Jr.
William A. Muska
C. J. Offenburger
W. V. Partner, Jr.



R. R. Patterson
John S. Peczy
David B. Plant
Charles A. Rice
J. G. Robinson

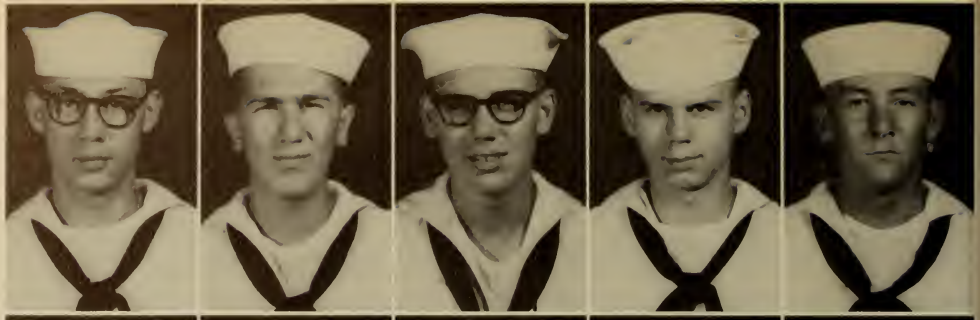


Henry A. Roemer
Robert G. Schulz
Wyrian M. Schell
John J. Sepesi
Fred G. Siller

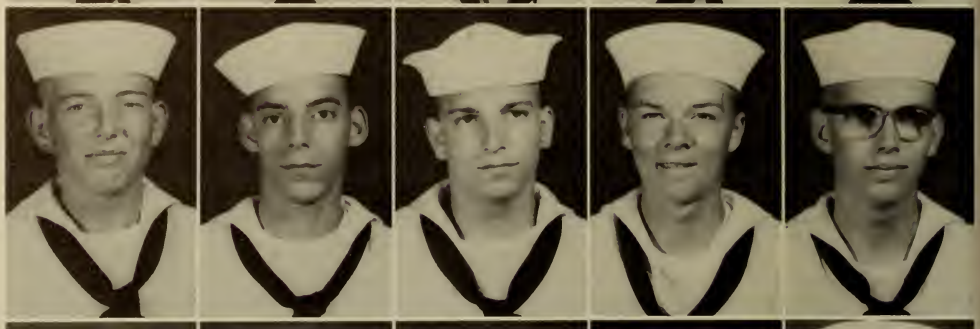


M. E. Smith, Jr
Frank A. Solma
W. G. Strasshofer
Edward F. Turberg
Jimmie R. Warren

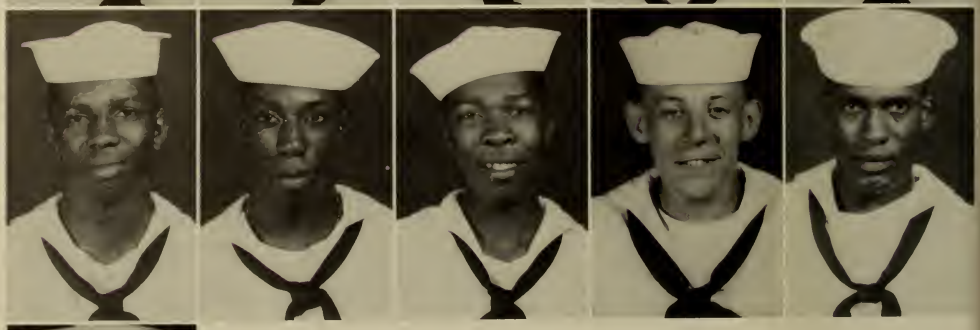
Benjamin H. Zobel
L. J. Schiro
F. J. Thatcher
W. R. Marut
C. E. Brown



J. E. French
R. O. Stinson
G. R. Moffett
R. C. Carr
D. A. Bounds



J. H. Pee
J. C. Green
M. R. Stidham
R. D. Miller
May, C. L.



Welch, C. E.


















ENCE
MUST!




















RTC GREAT LAKES
178













































































































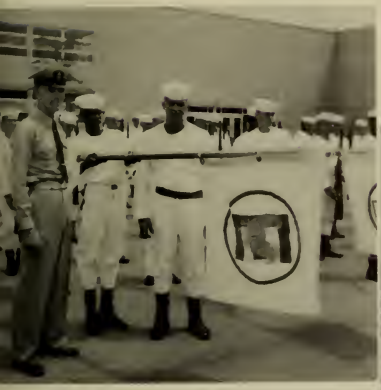






















Tommy Dale Franklin
Honorman



Flag won by Company 179
4 Battalion Drill Flags
3 Regimental Drill Flags
3 Brigade Drill Flags
1 Battalion Star Flag
1 Regimental Star Flag
1 Brigade Star Flag
2 Regimental "E" Flags
2 Brigade "E" Flags






# IN PROCESSING









**THE TRANSITION** from civilian to Naval life begins in the Receiving unit where the recruit is first introduced to the procedures of IN-PROCESSING. After logging in and getting watch caps, one of the first things they learn is their rights and privileges as defined in the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Then they take the Navy's General Classification Test Battery. It is through the results of these tests, combined later with an interview by a trained classification interviewer, that the Navy is able to select the appropriate career pattern for each man entering the service. Designations for special schooling after completion of recruit training are made at this time. It is here that they are given thorough medical and dental examinations, as well as a complete outfit of Navy uniforms and clothing. Finally, it is here that the recruit first meets his company commander, and the other members of his company with whom he is destined to spend the duration of his training.


WELCOME
INTO The NAVY
GREAT LAKES RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND















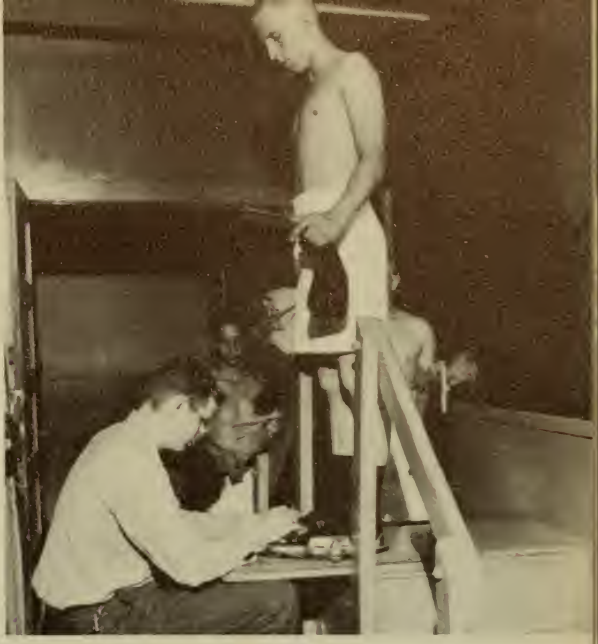


## CLOTHING ISSUE


















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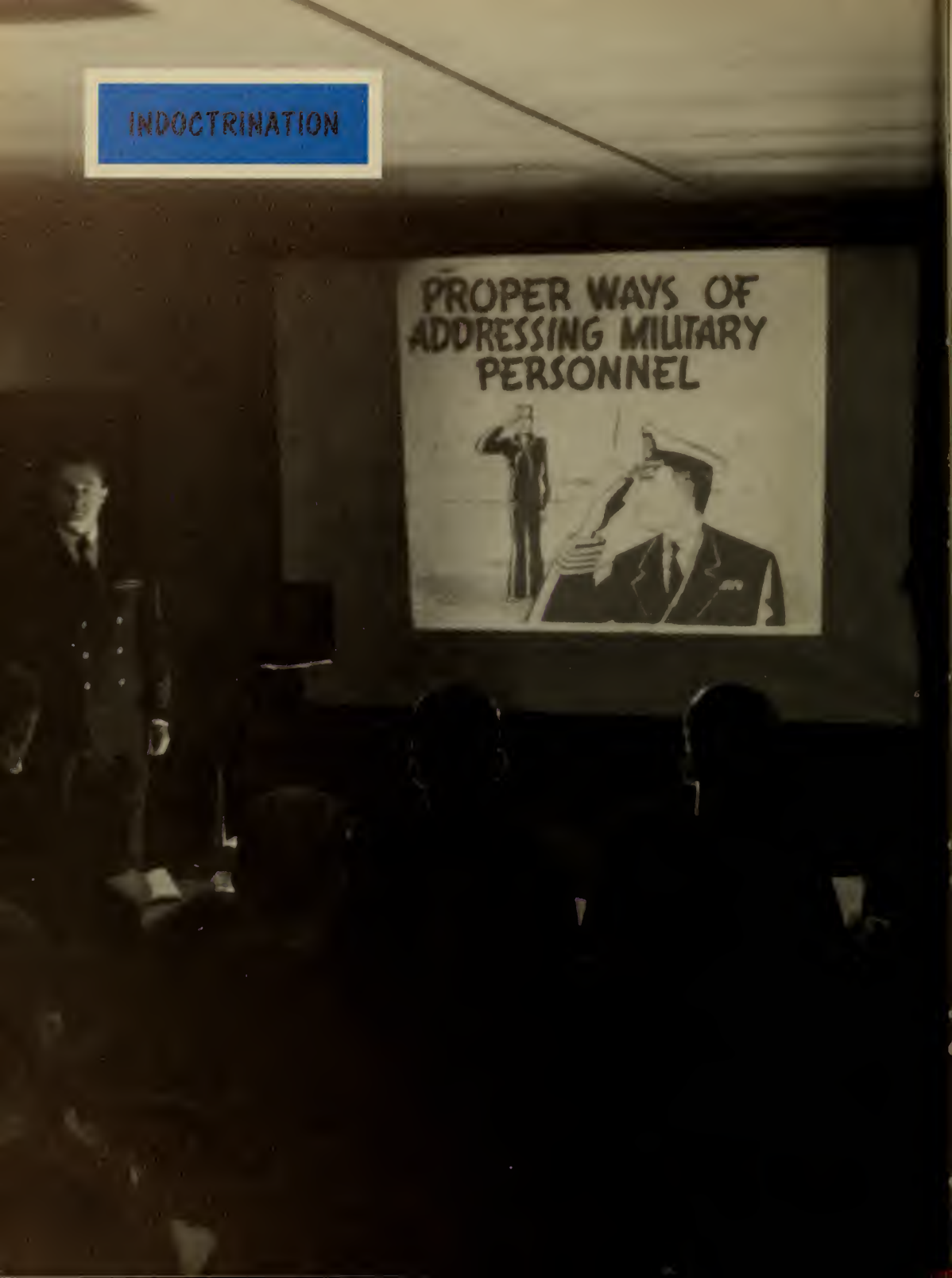


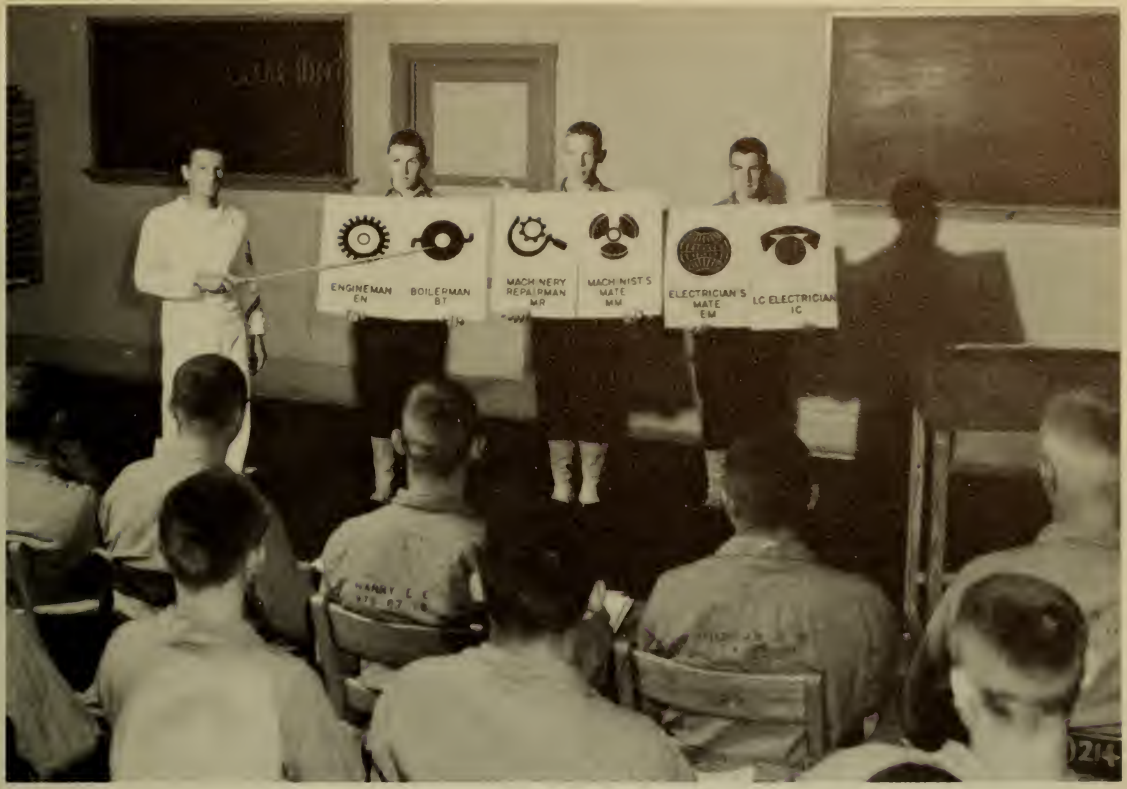





THE "I" FLAG is awarded weekly to the company in the regiment that excells in the technical aspect of recruit training. The purpose of the technical training department is to teach the recruit the basic subjects and varied responsibilities of Navy life that he will meet in his Naval career. The subjects included are ordnance and gunnery, indoctrination, damage control, and seamanship.

Most of the time in technical training is spent in the classroom attending lectures and watching training films. However, practical training is gained through field trips and student participation in class demonstrations. Once a week the recruit is given a written test to determine his progress in technical training. The winning of the "I" FLAG is determined by the company which has the highest test score average for that week.


INDOCTRINATION
PROPER WAYS OF ADDRESSING MILITARY PERSONNEL






**INDOCTRINATION** covers the many facets of Navy life from early history to cold weather training. The planks so necessary in the construction of a true man-o-warsman, the reverence for naval customs and traditions, the obedience to naval discipline, and the irreplaceable esprit-de-corps are carefully laid in this process of indoctrination. The essential seed of personal pride is planted in order to promote within the recruit the high Navy standard of responsibility, conduct, manners, and morals. Here he learns the importance of team-work in joint tasks and the responsibility of the individual towards his shipmates and his ships.

Success within the Navy is measured in terms of advancement. Included in the objectives of indoctrination is the development of a desire for self-improvement and advancement.

Indoctrination is more of a mental than a physical process, since the U. S. Navy ensures that its men are the best prepared mentally as well as physically. As a member of the military, the recruit is now a sailor-citizen. With this in mind, he becomes aware of the fundamental workings of democracy, the Navy's place in democracy, and the American way of life.




Chain of Command
















ORDNANCE and GUNNERY

AMONG the many varied operations expected of a ship at sea, perhaps the primary function of its existence is to be able to protect its country by virtue of possessing superior firepower. But having the guns is only italf the job . . . the other half involves providing highly trained men to operate the weapons. The ORDNANCE and GUNNERY Division presents a series of classes which attempt to introduce to the recruit the general types of ordnance equipment utilized in the Navy.

He spends a good deal of time with his rifle, or as he later learns to call it, his piece. After becoming familiar with the weight and feel of the piece, the recruit is instructed in its principles of operation. He learns to hold it, aim it, and fire it most effectively. He is introduced to the other various small arms that he is likely to encounter during his service years, i.e., the Garand M-1, the Browning Automatic Rifle, and the Thompson Sub-Machine Gun.

His instruction also includes a series of lectures and demonstrations designed to familiarize him with the various types of weapons and ammunition, and how to identify them. He receives practical experience in the loading and firing operation of the 40 MM and 5"/38 guns. Although the ammunition used is of the dummy type, and completely harmless, still, speed, thoroughness, and safety factors are stressed as if performed under battle conditions.

The recruit leaves the command confidently and secure in his mind that in a minimum of time he may take his place beside his shipmates in the world's best fighting navy.
















DAMAGE CONTROL



THE PURPOSE of the program of instruction at the DAMAGE CONTROL Training Unit is to teach the basic principles of shipboard damage control. The teaching of these basic principles is divided into two main topics: (1), how to fight fire; and (2), how to defend effectively against Atomic, Biological and Chemical Warfare.

The program is set up in such a way as to accomplish the following specific objectives: (1), remove unwarranted fear of fire; (2), develop a feeling of confidence within each man in his ability to conquer fire; (3), provide actual experience in the basic procedures of fighting shipboard-type fires; and (4), acquaint each recruit with the individual protective measures to be taken in the event of an Atomic, Biological, or Chemical Warfare attack.

Prior to the day of fire-fighting on the field at the Damage Control Training Unit, the recruit is given four periods of classroom instruction to acquaint him with the chemistry of fire and the equipment used in fighting fires. Next comes a full day of actually fighting "live" fires. Here he is able to put his classroom knowledge into practical use. Here, terms, such as "mechanical foam," "Handy Billy," and "O.B.A." take on a real meaning.

In addition to the fire-fighting training, the recruit receives classroom instruction in A.B.C. warfare and just what to do in all types of attacks. Leaving nothing to chance, he learns how the Navy Gas Mask can be a useful companion.

























# SEAMANSHIP



IN SEAMANSHIP classes, an entirely new language and a multitude of new skills are introduced to the recruit. Although some seamanship skills can be mastered only from long experience at sea, the foundations upon which these skills are based form an important part of recruit training. Emphasis here is placed upon teaching the language of the sea and the names and uses of the tools of his new trade.

Among the subjects taught, are marlinspike seamanship and knot tying, steering and sounding, the principles of anchoring and mooring, practical instruction in the use of sound-powered telephones, and the recognition of various types of ships, their characteristics and their structures. The recruit learns the principles of shipboard organization and something of the role he will later play as a member of some ship's company. By the time he completes his training in seamanship, he is no longer bewildered by the "mysterious" jargon of the bluejacket.





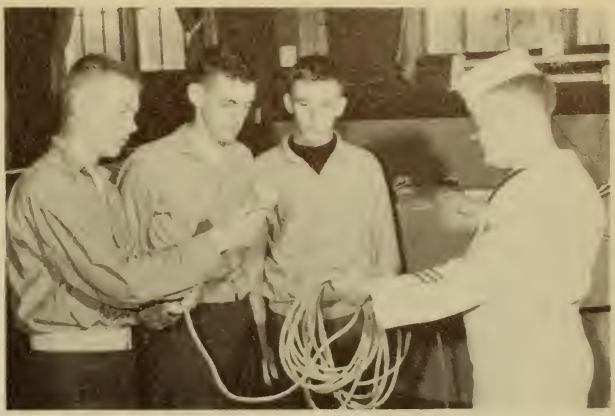










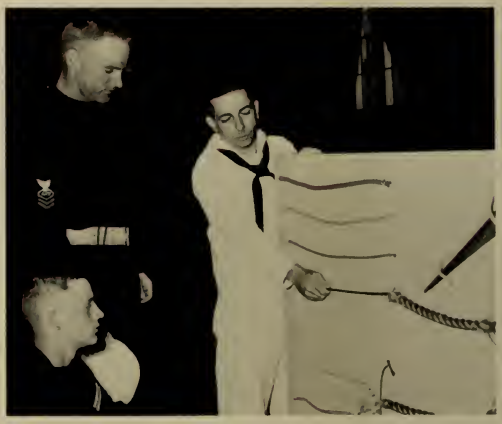


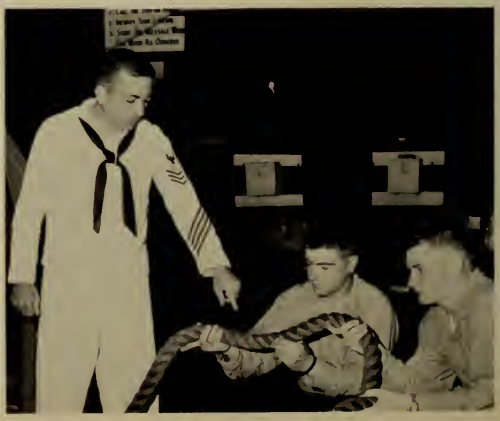

26 FOOT
MOTOR WHALE BOAT
RIGGED
AS A LIFE BOAT































**CLEAN, neat, pride in personal appearance—these are the words and phrases synonymous with the bluejackets of the United States Navy. With this in mind, each individual in every company strives to do his share in winning the weekly STAR FLAG. Daily, the barracks are inspected for Star flag competition. Correct locker stowage, neat bunks, clean clothes and ditty bags are emphasized. Once a week the recruits are given a personnel inspection by the Training Evaluation Division, the results of which also count towards the winning of the STAR FLAG.**









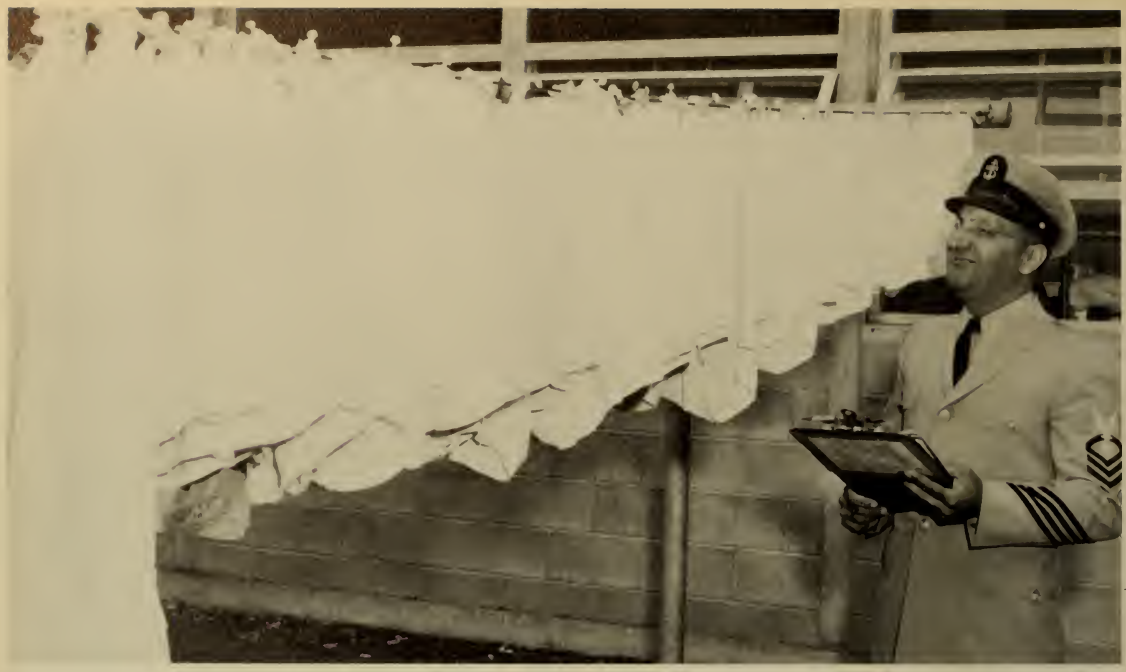


















FROM the PHYSICAL TRAINING program the recruit develops strength, ability, endurance, and coordination through mass exercises, swimming, the obstacle course, and competitive sports.

Swimming and survival at sea are highly important parts in the training curriculum. The recruit may enter training as a qualified life guard or as a non-qualified swimmer, but all leave equipped in the methods of sea survival in order to ensure that they have the maximum protection against the potential perils of the sea. Special emphasis is placed on fundamental swimming strokes, survival at sea procedures, and flotation drills.

Classes in boxing and team sports not only present a diversion from ordinary classroom work, but also give the recruit confidence through the skill he gains in developing his reflexes and coordination.

Closely allied to the physical training curriculum is the competition between companies for the "A" flag for excellence in athletics. Under excellent supervision from the instructors in the P.T. division, the recruit spends many exciting and healthful hours in athletic competition. "A" FLAG points are won in tug-of-war, swimming meets, volleyball and basketball games, rope climbing, and relay races.

It is through this competition in sports that the ideals of fair play and sportsmanship are instilled within the recruit. The joy of fierce competition among the teams is equalled only by the enthusiasm and cheers from the spectators that echo throughout the camps.














2
3
4






9





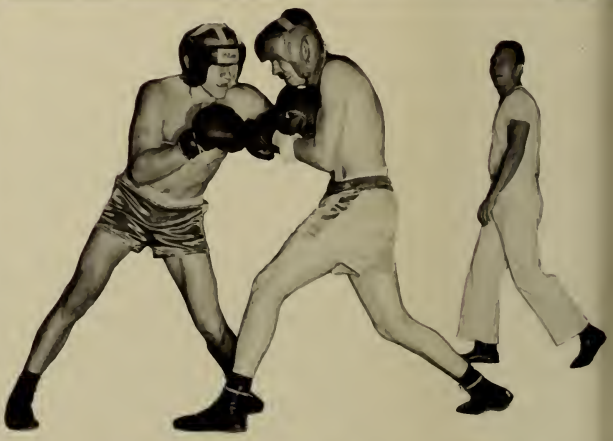




# INTERCOMPANY COMPETITION











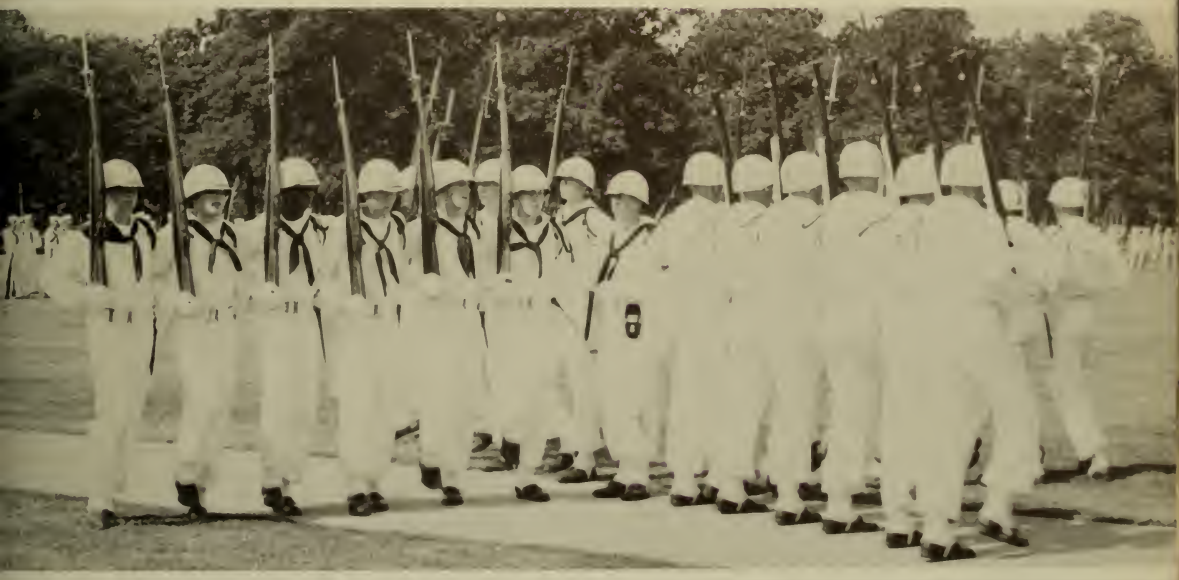
TEAMWORK within each recruit company forms a tight bond and makes each Bluejacket a true shipmate. This sense of Navy pride is displayed by Special Units Companies, such as the Band, Drill Team, and Drum and Bugle Corps as they exhibit their skills acquired during training at parades and graduation.

Working as one unit, all 88-man companies compete against one another as they vie for competitive DRILL FLAGS. During the first days of training, a recruit spends much time learning the fundamentals of military drill, the 16-count manual of arms, marching, and physical drill under arms. Beginning competition for the Military Drill Flag in the second week of training, the companys' single effort is directed toward preciseness, and instantaneous response to orders as a team. When the recruits leave boot camp to join the Navy's Operating Forces, they carry with them the habits of quick response to orders and the coordination of individuals towards team effort.

Knowledge, a coordinated effort, and immediate action, is the formula for effective operation of the Navy in times of peace and war.









# MANUAL OF ARMS













# BARRACKS LIFE

ONE OF the more important subjects the recruit learns during boot camp is how to live with others in a military organization. Life and living conditions in the Navy differ so greatly from anything he has known in civilian life that learning to live in close quarters as a member of a military group becomes a major mission of recruit training.

The BARRACKS is not only a place to sleep and to stow clothes, but it is the most important classroom. Here, the recruit learns by doing. The scrubbing of clothes, the cleaning of the barracks, and the constant inspections all serve but one purpose — to prepare him for a successful life during his tour in the Navy.

And all is not work in the barracks, for the recruit learns the need of fellowship and relaxation. Mail call is one of his most precious moments, and the time he takes to write home is time well spent.























# SHIP'S WORK TRAINING

AFLOAT or ashore, each naval unit is generally a self-sustaining unit. The messing of the crew, all the housekeeping chores, and the watch standing must be performed by those assigned to the unit. Throughout the bluejacket's naval career, regardless of his rate or rating, he, in some way, will be concerned with these service duties to which he is introduced in SHIP'S WORK TRAINING. In any unit, men in the lower rates will usually perform the "chores" and those in the higher rates will supervise them; all must stand watches; and all must live together in the same ship.

The fifth week of recruit training is devoted to instruction and practical experience in Ship's Work Training. For all but one week of the training period the recruit is waited upon in the mess halls by other recruits and for one week he takes his turn in performing these important tasks for his shipmates.

Although the fifth week is specifically designated for training in service duties, much of this training continues throughout the entire training period. Every messenger or sentry watch and every cleaning detail is a part of the training in the problems of community living.

The things the recruit learns in Ship's Work Training can best be taught by actually doing them, for experience is the greatest teacher of all.




















Command



# RELIGIOUS LIFE



WHEN the recruit enters miiitary service he is given the opportunity of attending the RELIGIOUS SERVICE of his choice. Immediate contact is made with the Chapiain of his faith who acquaints him with the chapiain's role in conducting Divine Services, administering the Sacraments, and the developing of a reiigious program.

Lectures on character guidance and related films are presented by the chapiain wherein the recruit is encouraged to develop moral responsibiiity, self controi, and a spiritual life.

We find that the chaplain is availabie for personai interviews and that he stands ready to offer assistance at aii times, either personaiiy or through the agencies of the Navy Relief Society and the American Red Cross.


HOLY HOLY HOLY





ROMAN CATHOLIC

PROTESTANT

JEWISH








R L MOLE






# RECREATION

ALTHOUGH recruit training is highly routine and the schedule is planned so that everyone receives equal and consistent training, the Navy does recognize the necessity of providing various forms of RECREATION to satisfy the many divergent interests and energies of individuals.

Recruit Training Command has bowling alleys, TV lounges, swimming pools, gymnasiums, libraries, and recreation centers available during off duty hours. The hobby shop is staffed with skilled instructors in photography, modelcraft, leathercraft, and carpentry. Professional variety shows feature the personal appearances of top performers of the stage, screen, radio and TV. In addition, the latest and finest in movie entertainment is available.

The Navy Exchange operates special stores and cafeterias to provide the recruit with necessities and extra personal items he may need. The small profits derived from these sales are then utilized in providing the various recreational facilities and programs outlined above.

























# GRADUATION

THE GRADUATION REVIEW represents the climax of the story of training at Recruit Training Command. This performance is put on for relatives and friends so they may witness the results of training. The Review is held on Ross Field during the summer, and in one of the large drill halls during the winter. The recruits are not aided by the company commanders or officers who have worked with them during the past weeks. This is their chance to display newly learned abilities in military drill, military bearing, and to perform in the Navy's traditional military pomp and ceremony.

Added to the graduating companies are the performances of the special units — the drum and bugle corps, the drill team, and the band. These units are commanded by recruits and all of the members are men in training.

The march on the colors, the national anthem, the presentation of the honorman awards, and final pass in review form a vivid and exciting picture that will last in the mind of the recruit for the rest of his life.








The true meaning of discipline is not punishment, but that development of self control and teamwork which enables men to strive for perfection and accomplish greatness.










## AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL

THE American Spirit Honor Medal is a medallion offered and provided by the Citizens Committee for the Army, Navy and Air Force, Inc., of New York, N. Y. The American Spirit Honor Medal has been accepted by the Department of Defense for use as an award to enlisted personnel who, while undergoing basic training, display outstanding qualities of leadership best expressing the American Spirit — Honor, Initiative, Loyalty, and High Example to Comrades in Arms. This medallion has also been accepted by the Department of Defense for the promotion of closer ties between the Armed Services and the Civil Communities of the continental United States in which the Armed Services establishments are located.





